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VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1864. NO. 59.

The Daily Commercial.

Mercantile Library Lectures.

The Lecture Committee of the Mercan- Library Association have engaged, ong other lecturers, the following: JOHN GOUGH, J. S. C. ABBOTT, and Miss NA DICKINSON. Other lecturers are be- communicated with, and in due time ll be announced. JOHN B. GOUGH is gaged to deliver two lectures, and Miss CKINSON two. Miss D.'s subjects will "A Plea for Labor," and "The Mean- of the Election." An advertisement ll be found in another column, stating t season tickets are now ready. As the mmittee have spared no efforts to pre- t the public with a good course of lec- res, we trust that they will be duly en- uraged in their praiseworthy work. It not so much the object of the Mercantile brary Association to look for pecuniary in as to perform the lofty duty of con- buting to the social and intellectual wel- re of the community.

Sherman's Movements.

The report that SHERMAN is advancing om Atlanta toward Savannah river, in o columns, on his way to make the outh Atlantic Squadron at Beaufort, his w base of supplies, providing he should ed one, is confirmed by private advices the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

Late News Items.

Assistant Secretary of War Dana gives notice at all clerks of that Department absent on e 21st instant, will be considered as having icated their places.

Lieutenant General Grant has issued an or- r that deserters from the rebels will be given ansportation to their homes, if the same are ithin the Federal lines; if not they will be ven transportation and subsistence to any oint in the North. If they desire it, deserters ill be given employment in the Quarter- aster's Department, but forced duty will not e exacted. Deserters who bring horses or ules into our lines with them will, on deliv- ring the same to the Quartermaster's Depart- ent, receive in money the highest price such erses and mules are worth.

The sureties of Gen. Butler, as executor of he estate of his brother, A. J. Butler, were Ex- ov. Morgan, of New York, and Ex-Gov. Henry . Gardner, of Massachusetts. The latter was ne of the witnesses to the will of the de- ased.

It is estimated that there are about five illions of native Germans in the United tates. The emigration to America from Ger- any this year alone amounts to 70,000. Other overnments have made efforts by offering ich inducements to divert this tide to their wn shores, but unsuccessfully. These emi- rants are generally persons of intelligence and ubiety.

The Conemaugh Conference of the Allegheny ynod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was in session in the German Lutheran church t Johnstown, on Wednesday and Thursday.

An erroneous impression has gone forth that ... Sheridan has been credited the senior Major General in the regular army of the Unit- ed States, and that he has actually taken up osition. Army officers and those acquainted with the regulations of the army need have no xplanation of this matter, but the masses may ot understand the subject perfectly, and hence we give the relative rank of several General fficers of the regular army as they appear upon the official rolls:

1. Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.
2. Major General H. W. Halleck.
3. Major General W. T. Sherman.
4. Major General Geo. G. Meade.
5. Major General P. H. Sheridan.
6. Brigadier General W. S. Rosecrans.
7. Brigadier General G. H. Thomas.
8. Brigadier General H. G. Halleck.

Then follow a number of others who have been appointed to the rank of brigadier who are yet to be confirmed, as is General Sheridan during the recess of the Senate, from the regular army. His commission and rank date from November 8, consequently any one ap- pointed previously is his superior in rank.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:—Three bounty jumpers, deserters from Chicago, have been sentenced to be shot at Fort Snelling, on the 28th of this month. Their names are Patrick A. Jones, Lemuel Lennox, and Thomas Moroney. Five bounty jumpers came here from Chicago in September, and enlisted and deserted four days after. Of them, three were tried and condemned. They were notified of their sentence yester- day, and were much afflicted by it. Two other deserters, who deserted from the rebel service and enlisted in our army, are to be shot at the Fort on the 5th of December.

In a fight near Louisville, Pike county, Mo., last week, two of the bushwhackers were caught. Their names were John Gilmore and Bill Hazlett. They were taken to the grave- yard near Ashley and shot. Gilmore is repre- sented to be a desperate bad character. They belonged to Dean's band. A lot of the goods captured at Clarksville were recaptured.

An engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad protested against starting his locomotive from Cleveland, on the 7th, be- cause it was unsafe. The order was to start, however, and the locomotive exploded at Steuben Junction, killing the engineer and scalding two others.

At the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, action was taken in regard to the death of Captain Reeder, of the steamer Leviathan, who died Tuesday night. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of that body, to be reported to-day. The committee consists of John J. Roe, Daniel G. Taylor, and W. C. Scott. Immediately after the appointment of the Chairman of the Board and clerks of the steamer met at the Captain's room over the Chamber of Commerce, to take further action.

The London *Star* is of the opinion that the result of the October elections, in which the vote of our soldiers was conspicuous, "does not coincide with the theory that the Northern soldiers are mere mercenaries, nor with that other theory, which some are very fond of ven- tilating, that the army of the Union would, after the war, be dangerous to liberty." The opinion of the *Star* is more candid than that expressed by certain Democratic journals in this country.

The personal appearance of the Rebel Hood and his generals are thus described: Hood is about six feet high, light hair, fair complexion, gray eyes, heavy sandy beard, a large framed man, about thirty-five years old. His right leg is off above the knee. Beauregard is about five feet seven inches high, gray hair, broad fore- head, face tanned, squarish build, prominent nose, dull, dark eyes, and wears a gray moustach and imperial. He is fifty years old. S. D. Lee is a young man, about twenty-nine years old, five feet eight inches in height, light hair and whiskers, grey eyes and fair complexion. Cheatham is about five feet nine inches high, heavy build, dark hair, dark hazel eyes, about fifty-five years old. Clayton is six feet high, about forty eight years old, hair turning gray, short, stiff beard, a good looking man. Gilmer is about five feet one or two in- ches high, about forty-two years old, lean, iron-gray hair. Bate is a well-grown man, about thirty-eight years old, about six feet high, dark hair, speaks pleasantly, and limps upon his right leg, from wounds received in Georgia.

MR. FORNEY, in a letter to the Philadelphia *Press* says; I spent last evening with that ripe statesman and scholar, just returned from Eu- rope, Robert J. Walker, and I wish the words he spoke could have been heard by every loyal man and woman in the land. It is his firm con- viction that MR. LINCOLN'S re-election has broken, not the heart only, but the back of the rebellion. Had it gone against us—had Gen. McClellan been chosen—he had not a single of doubt that Jefferson Davis would have re- cognized the so-called Confederacy on the ground that the people of the North had de- clared that the revolted South could not be conquered, and that peace on the basis of sepa- ration was necessary and just. And England would have followed, as usual. Now, I happen to know that these suggestions, and others equally pertinent, have gone to the hearts of the people of the South, and have carried gloom and grief into the centre of the conspirators themselves.

MR. FORNEY approves of General Butler's *ultimatum*, as given in his New York speech.

Gen. Scott's gold medal chanced to be tem- porarily in the City Bank of New York, fo safe keeping, when two thieves, in a night's work, took from that institution $260,000. The medal was lying in a trunk of gold. All the coin was stolen, but the medal, though taken out of its case (mistaken, with the ravager's haste to gratify curiosity, was left. A few years later, when the robbers had served out their sentences in the State prison, or been pardoned by the Executive, Scott was, in a steamer on the Hudson, robbed of his purse by pickpockets who did not know him. The principal of the bank robbery, hearing of the loss ($40), de- stirred himself among the fraternity, threat- ened to cause the whole body to be sent to State prison if the money was not returned, and ad- ded: "When in the City Bank I saw the medal, but was not such a villain as to rob a gallant soldier." In a day or two the money was re- turned by Hay's, the high constable, with the report, received from a third party. To show that he did not himself pocket the money, Hays was required to produce Scott's written receipt for its return, which was given.—*Scott's Memoirs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postoffice to be Opened at Atlanta.

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,

Gen. Burnside Commands Ninth Corps

Ewell and Early Retreat in Haste.

Ewell to Reinforce Bragg in Repelling Sherman.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 18.

Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 16th in- stant, have been received. They state that General Sherman left Atlanta on Monday, the 14th instant, in a southwardly direction. They have few or no details, and seem very much puzzled at military operations in the West. Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac and Shenandoah state that nothing of importance has taken place within the last few days. The enemy in the Valley seem unusually quiet.

Postmaster General Dennison yesterday ap- pointed Lucien Buttles, Esq., Special Agent of the department, to open and take charge of the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga. This order will go into operation immediately, and prove highly beneficial to our troops and people generally, whose correspondence passes through that of- fice.

The quarto-volume on Agriculture, being the second volume of the regular series of the cen- sus publications, is in press and it will be pre- sented to Congress early in the coming session. In addition to tables of agricultural productions the work will contain a full review of the pro- gress of agriculture up to the present time, and present an exhibit of improvements in agricul- tural machinery as well as of advance in agri- cultural science and its results on our produc- tions. It will also contain a history of the grain trade of the United States, domestic as well as foreign, and present much general information of interest to farmers.

Preparations are in progress among parties for the establishment of a national bank for colored depositors at Philadelphia.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Colonel Gamble of the 8th Illinois cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier General.

General Burnside has taken command of the 9th Corps.

Since sending the previous dispatch the *Re- publican* has received information that Ewell's and Early's forces have retreated in haste up the Valley of the Shenandoah. It is the opin- ion of officers in Sheridan's army that Ewell would leave a force at Lynchburg, just suffi- cient to guard the head of the Valley, and send his main force to aid Bragg in repelling the anticipated advance of Sherman.

The eleven officers of the pirate Florida, brought to this city a few days ago, were re- turned to General Barnes, at Point Lookout, this morning. The prisoners will be held at Point Lookout, subject to the order of the Na- val authorities.

Mr. Chase for Chief-Justice.

PROPOSALS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Rebel Press on Sherman's Movement

NEW YORK, November 18.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says:— The friends of Mr. Chase are working earnestly to induce the President to make him Chief Justice. They also urge the appointment of Mr. Stanton. The War Department. Proposals for a new loan will precede Secretary Fessenden's report.

The Raleigh *Confederate* announces the evac- uation of Wilmington, N. C., and its occupa- tion by Federal troops. The safe arrival of the Tallahassee at Wilmington is also announced.

The *Enquirer* says the disaster at Morristown, East Tennessee, was not so great as reported. Vaughns' forces was routed panic stricken, but just as the Yankees were within 300 yards of the wagon train, Major Loy came up and rallied the rebels, who turned and repulsed the Yanks and saved the train.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday are fill- ed with speculations as to Sherman's move- ments, expressing the conviction that he is threatening Mobile.

A dispatch to Washington special says:—The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday states that Sherman has sent a large part of his army to- ward Selma, Ala., indicating a movement upon Mobile. The *Whig* also demands the rebel au- thorities to call out a special forces of 75,000 to annihilate Sherman and Sheridan. It thinks this can be done, and assails the rebel Congress for inconsistency.

Distillers Arrested for Fraud.

$1,000,000 Worth of Property Seized.

BOSTON, NOV. 18.

The *Advertiser* contains the following special:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The revenue officers in the 9th Pennsylvania District of the city of New York, have just discovered a fraud of the most stupendous kind, involving three of the largest breweries in the country. The perpetra- tors have been arrested and the breweries, with all their appurtenanes, as well as stock on hand, have been seized. The aggregate value of the property is at least three millions of dollars, all of which will be confiscated if a case is made out against the offenders, and half of the proceeds of the property will go to the person discovering the fraud. The parties have been distilling for a long time without a license, without making returns and without paying any tax.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Destructive Fire in Marysville.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18.

A fire in the business part of Marysville des- troyed property valued at $50,000. The rainy season did not continue long enough to be of much benefit. Treasure shipments to China for the past few days amount to over half a million dollars in gold. All the departments of trade are dull.

WINSLOW, THE ABSCONDING TELLER.

General Sherman at or Near Macon.

It is reported that Chas. Winslow, the ab- sconding teller of the Mercantile Bank took his departure on the Zeutonia, which sailed October 29th for Hamburg.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: No official intelligence is received from Sher- man, and none expected for some time. Rich- mond papers are anxiously scanned for infor- mation of his movements. They know just how far Sherman has advanced. It is thought the Union army is at or very near Macon, which is evidently Sherman's first objective point. It is 101 miles from Atlanta, and its capture would be a great triumph.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.

Flour dull. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3c; sales at $1 48@1 72 for No. 2. Corn firm, and ad- vanced 46@5c; sales at $1 40@1 43 for old. Oats steady at 63½@64c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $38; Prime Mess, $32 75@33. Hogs active at 9½ @10¼c for common to middling; 10½@11½c for middling to choice. Receipts—3,200 bbls flour; 28,000 bush wheat; 27,000 bush corn; 65,000 bush oats; 2,000 bags. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 79,000 bush wheat; 17,000 bush corn; 95,000 bush oats.

THE supporters of the Administration have a majority in each House of every Legislature of the original free States, with the sole excep- tion of the Senate of New Jersey. The Senate of Indiana had until recently a Democratic majority of one, but the recent disclosures of the treasonable plots of the "Sons of Liberty," to which we are indebted for a gain of so many thousand votes at the late election, have also carried over to our side one of the Senators, thus giving us a majority. We control, besides, both Houses of the Legislatures of Nevada, West Virginia, Missouri, Louisiana, and Ar- kansas. In Maryland the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, but we have a large majority on joint ballot. This gives us control of *twenty-five* Legislatures.

THE most curious instance of a change of in- stinct is mentioned by Darwin. The bees car- ried to the Barbadoes and the Western Islands cease to lay up money after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and materials for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave mercantile character, became exceed- ingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar houses and stinging the ne- groes.

On Sunday night a notorious guerrilla and spy was captured in the city of Lexington. A commission was called on Monday to sit upon his case, and the proof that he had been spying and found Lexington being abundant, he was ex- ecuted a. four o'clock yesterday.

Letter from New York.

The week that tried men's souls—Sud- den change of prospect—Effect of But- ler's presence—A free fight and a licen- tious ballot—Seymourite families sent from town for safety—Copperhead fac- tions—Their bitterness—The Belmont challenge—Movement among officials—A new District Court—Speculations—Oil, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1864.

More than a week has elapsed since the day on which the Union men of this nation rushed to the polls and saved it from the ruin with which it was threatened by foes at home and enemies abroad. When one reflects upon the intense excitement, the horrible threats, the unscrupulous lies which were told, the wild imprecations upon loyal men and upon the members of the General Government, includ- ing the Executive, the terrific plans which were laid and the bloody schemes which had been concocted as the inaugu- rative work of revolution, and which was to begin in this wicked city, it induces thankful- ness that the awful opportunity has passed away. If there is any one circumstance more than another which should have the effect of endearing this present Administration to the hearts of the people, its is that foresight which prompted them to send General Butler to this city previous to election day. The man who ordered Mumford to be hung in New Orleans for hauling down the American flag, was just the one needed to strike terror to the hearts of the dastards and traitors, who had prepared themselves in their secret councils to trail that flag in the dust, and to demand the blood of every man who dared to respect it as the ban- ner of the Union. The fact of Butler's presence in the city was sounded quickly to its remotest corners. Poor colored families who felt that another "hard time" was upon them, had packed up their furniture, and were ready to leave the city, when the word which was promptly passed around, "Butler has come," unloosed many a burdened and sorrowful heart as it did many a bundle ready for transit.

On Sunday, the 16th, troops began to make their appearance and on Monday the 7th, there was not a suspicious point which was not cov- ered with Union guns from the North and East rivers. The soldiers ate but one meal a day and rested on their arms, with but scanty ac- commodations for sleep; The plans of the Rebel sympathizers so far as bloodshed was concerned fell to the ground, showing in the most unmis- takable manner that

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft agley."

"A FREE FIGHT OR A FREE BALLOT"

Was the signal of what was intended. It meant a very free fight and a very licentious ballot. Gov. Seymour was the author of the sentiment, and no doubt he anticipated as jolly (to him) a time as he had in July 1863, and no man was more disappointed with the prompt and know- ing action of the Government than that same Seymour and some other Copperheads. I have been told of several leading Seymour men who sent their families away from the city a week before the election in order to be out of the reach of danger.

COPPERHEAD BITTERNESS.

Since the election the aspect of the Copper- heads is very interesting. The Copperheads of the Brooks and Seymour school are actually asking what they would have done with their elephant (McClellan) if they had elected him. All they wanted was to re-elect Seymour. The other class of less virulent Copperheads—those who have a fondness for the recollections of Tammany associations, but who have not the honor to stand boldly by the principles of the Democratic party, are mad with themselves that they did not succeed in getting a larger vote for McClellan and a smaller one for Sey- mour, but after the first sublime satisfac- tion in the event that "the demagogue" is whipped at any rate. Both factions found out too late, that outside of this city the machine could not be worked so as to bring about their desired end.

THE BELMONT CHALLENGE.

The clever transaction on the part of Judge Advocate John A. Foster and others in chal- lenging the vote of August Belmont, and in having his Ballot thrown out was a specimen of many cases of the same kind.

MOVEMENT AMONG THE OFFICIALS.

I hear it stated that now the election is over the Congressional Investigating Committee is about to shake up things in the office of U. S. District Attorney Smith. The subject of Inter- nal Revenue is intimately associated with this necessity of investigation. It is suggested that the office of the District Attorney has been a city of refuge for delinquents instead of a stronghold for the claims of the Government, for the payment of which, Mr. Smith will have to retire, and Charles Spencer aspires to the position, certainly not a very promising gurrantee for improvement on the score of pur- ity.

A NEW DISTRICT COURT.

I am informed that Mr. Raymond, now Con- gressman elect, is to use his influence to pro- cure the erection of a new United States Dis trict Court, of which it is suggested Mr. Bene- dict, son of Erastus C. Benedict, is to be judge.

SPECULATIONS.

The speculations generally in reference to the occupancy of certain Government offices for the ensuing four years, are abundant. The two I have named may be taken as leading samples of what is current.

OIL.

The excitement on the oil question runs high in business circles, and the name of those who are interested in oil stocks, good and bad, is le- gion. I very much pity some men who have their investments badly ordered. That is, they do not happen to be as lucky as some others who knew more when going in. Not a few are ready to go, and some are now on the move for the oil territory of Pennsylvania. They go with both money and labor, and are bound to bore till they strike. One or two have been boring me on the subject, and I am sure if they persist as energetically and get so little as those to whom I refer, when they go to Oil- land, the prospect of their success is very doubtful. My only advice to all is to "try," and to "keep on trying."

Oil is a good place to stop at, and having ar- rived at that point I shall stop. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Movement---Where Has He Gone?---How Did He Go?---Did He Go on His Own Hook?---Something Cu- rious.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1864.

"Where has Sherman gone?" is a question that competes with Butler's Fifth Avenue speech for attention. Really nobody seems to be able to answer the question. There are good reasons for believing that nobody in Washing- ton knows. There are queer rumors afloat. Some say Sherman took the bits and ran away, without taking the trouble to communicate his intentions to the Government, not even to Grant; whereat, there is said to be not a little high talk. Hence Secretary Stanton, and the President even, can communicate only assert their ignorance of the General's destination, for they do not know. Some say this, and there is good reason for believing it.

No doubt Sherman caused it to be understood that he was going to Savannah or Charleston. But there are those who think he will strike higher up, it having been arranged by Grant that Sherman with 50,000 men shall close in on the South of Petersburg and Richmond; or perhaps first take Wilmington and then move up in direct co-operation to the siege of Rich- mond.

Among military men there is a great deal of buoyancy of feeling, and old heads now say they see through the whole business.

FREQUENTLY.

THE total value of foreign goods imported into the port of Boston for the week ending November 11, was $257,435, against $641,976 for the corresponding week in 1863. The exports from Boston for the week closing November 11, were $567,389, against $275,107 for the correspond- ing week in 1864.

A QUEER fish was brought into Fairhaven on Friday. It weighs about 400 pounds, and is thirteen feet in length, of which nine feet taper down to a serpent-like tail. It has the mouth of a shark, with two rows of teeth, a fin on his back, and a full eye like a bullock. In color and motion it resembles a serpent in the water.

THE banner town is in Vermont. Lincoln, (appropriately named,) in Addison county, voted, Lincoln, 209; McClellan, 0.

Personal Qualities of President Lincoln.

Speech of Hon. Edward Everett

At the Grand Banquet Given by the Bos- ton Merchants, in Honor of the Officers of the Kearsarge.

At the grand banquet, given by the Mer- chants of Boston, in honor of the officers of the Kearsarge, Tuesday evening last, the fol- lowing was among the regular toasts:

The President of the United States—Called for the second time to the most exalted office in the gift of the people, may he so administer the high trust as to receive the support of the whole country, and restore to the Union the blessings of a speedy, honorable and last- ing peace.

Hon. Edward Everett was called upon to re- spond to this sentiment, and on rising to speak was greeted with hearty and prolonged ap- plause.

REMARKS OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am highly complimented by being called upon to respond to the toast in honor of the President of the United States. Having already had an opportunity in Faneuil Hall of paying a grateful tribute of respect to Captain Winslow and his gallant associates, I shall leave this noble topic to the gentlemen who will follow me and who are so well able to do it justice, and confine myself to the specific duty which you have assigned me. The toast is certainly one which I am sure will be wel- comed by every gentleman at the table, what- ever differences of political opinion may pre- vail here. You pay this mark of respect to the President, not as the successful candi- date, after a severely contested election, but as the constitutional head of the Government of the country, the Supreme Executive officer of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and the personal represen- tative of the people in the family of nations. In the honors you pay to the President, you honor yourselves; it is a becoming mark of respect on the part of a people thus to recognize the object of the people's choice.

This mark of respect is never withheld from the Head of Government in England. Not on- ly at home in Great Britain, but in the world- encompassing circuit of her dominions, wher- ever a festive entertainment is held, the health of the Queen is

"In their flowing cups freshly remmembered."

It would be unbecoming indeed, if honors checked by party passion, were paid to a here- ditary sovereign, were withheld from the chief magistrate of a great republic, elevated to that position by the voice of the people. The sovereign, who rules by the right of birth, comes into the world like the meanest of his subject, but a civic act like that of this day sets by which the highest office in the gift of men, citizens of twenty-two States, associated in one great Republican Union, established over a territory as vast as Europe, have assem- bled on an appointed day, in their respective towns, cities, and villages, after an ardent can- vass, with all the excitements of a civil war kindling throughout the country, and without tumult, violence, or the display of military force, have elected the constitutional head of the State, is a spectacle of moral sublimity not surpassed in the annals of the world!

Mr. Chairman, I envy no man of those who maintain that the idea of loyalty has no place in a republic. I regard it, on the contrary, as one of the noblest of the patriotic sentiment, which surely ought to prevail with augmented force, on the part of the citizens of a State, where all governments ultimately rests on popular consent. Loyalty in fact, in its primi- tive meaning is fealty to the law, and as such surely carries with it, as a neces- sary consequence, the duty of becoming respect, obedience and support to those who, on behalf of the people, make, administer and execute the law. On any other principle, it would follow that this respect paid to a Russian or a European king and queen were paid, not to the office, but to the person of the individual. Now though at the present time the throne of England is filled by a sovereign lady, who in all the womanly not less than all the queenly virtues is also enthroned in the hearts of her subjects, Mr. Thackery's lecture on the four Georges is too well remembered for us to forget either that loyalty is not a sentiment which mainly regards the person of the sovereign, or it is, that public sentiment in England during two successive reigns—to go no further back,—must have been strangely misdirected.

But I would not have it uttered, from these remarks, that the President of the United States, in whose honor you have proposed the toast to which you have called me to respond, is entitled to this mark of respect only in his official capacity. Now that the struggle is past, I am sure that no liberal-minded person, however opposed to him politically (and you know, sir, I belong to the President's opposition,") will be unwil- ling that, in performing the duty which de- volves upon me, I should say that I recog- nize in him a full measure of the qualities which entitle him to the personal respect of the people, who have just given him a proof of their confidence, not second to any of his predecessors in this generation. It is no small proof of this, that he has passed through the fiery ordeal of the recent canvass, and stood the storm of denunciation, the most violent, vio- lous and hostile presses, and had so little said against him (I speak now of personal quali- ties), that it does not answer, as in former days, is no one of his predecessors, not even Washington, of whom as many and as re- proachful things have not been said, unless perhaps it be Mr. Lincoln, who has lived long enough to fall upon "the era of good feeling," and who was, in no one quality, either as a man or a President, superior to Mr. Lincoln. The Presi- dent gave a proof of his intellectual activity, when he contested a seat in the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas. When I say, in the Senate with Judge Douglas, I thought him, for business and debate, the equal of the ablest of that body, but his speeches in the senatorial congress, were in no respect equal to Mr. Lincoln's. I believe the President to be entirely conscientious in the discharge of his high trust, and that, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, he has manifested a desirable impartiality, a profound sense of responsibility to his country and his God. He is eminently kind-hearted. I am sure he is one of the truth, the other day, when he said that he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. He is one of the most laborious and indefatigable men in the country, and takes a pride, a pride to sustain himself under as great a load of care as was ever laid upon the head or the heart of a living man, in no small degree owing to the fact that he has the vindictive and revengeful form no part of his nature, and that a kindly and playful spirit mingles its sweetness with the austerities of public duty.

It may seem hardly worth while to notice the descriptions, which represent the President as a person of uncouth appearance and manners. But as Mr. Butler did not think it out of place in the most magnificent discourse in the Eng- lish language, to comment on the appearance, manners, and conversation of the exiled French princes, I will take the liberty to say, that on the only social occasion I ever had the honor to be in the com- pany of the President, to wit, the com- memoration at Gettysburg, he sat at ta- ble at the house of my friend David Wills, Esq., by the side of several distinguished persons, ladies and gentlemen, foreigners and Americans, a nong them the French Minister at Washington, since appointed French Am- bassador at Madrid, and the Admiral of the French fleet, and that in gentlemanly appear- ance, manners and conversation, he was the peer of any man at the table.

The most important objection urged against Mr. Lincoln is that personally he lacks fixed- ness of purpose, and that his cabinet and ad- ministration are unsettled. For myself, I think I shall offend no candid opponent (I certainly am no partisan myself) if I remind you that precisely the same charge on the same ground might be brought against Washington and his administration. Under circumstances vastly less embarrassing, he placed in his cabinet and kept there as long as they could be induced to stay, the two political leaders (Jefferson and Hamilton) not merely of different wings of the same political connection, but the heads of two radically opposite parties. Mr. Monroe, though elected himself by an almost unanimous vote, allowed his cabinet to contain three rival can- didates for the succession who divided radi- cally on every political question. It rarely happens in popular governments, that any other course is practicable in difficult times, than that where the theory and practice of parliamentary government have been maturing for ages, there has seldom been a cabinet, in which the same dissidence has not existed, as does at the present time in the cabinet of Lord Palmerston.

At any rate, our friends of the party opposed to Mr. Lincoln, at the late election, must exer- cise some charity towards him in this respect. It was made up of two wings entertaining dia- metrically opposite views of the policy which ought to be pursued in the present difficult crisis of affairs, and no little strategical skill was required to produce even a show of unity sufficient for the purposes of the election.

But the issue is clear, in all but its formalities, is decided. It is due to both par- ties to say that they accept the result, the one its defeat and the other its victory, with mod- eration and equanimity. It is to this spirit alone that our common country can be carried through its great trial. The last hope of the hostile leaders is in compromise. With sure indications of a cordial union on our part, "down their idle weapons will drop," or be wrested from their hands by the indignant and weary people whom they have betrayed into this desolating war.

Let us, then, Mr. Chairman, study the things that make for peace, in the first instance with each other; and in the surest means of attain- able and a lasting peace with our deluded coun- trymen. It rejoiced my heart the o'her even- ing, at the opening of the Fair, to hear follow- ing on the platform my life-long friend Win- throp, who filled the same place on the unsuc- cessful electoral ticket, that I do in that which has proved the successful one, in terms which commanded the entire sympathy of the audi- ence. A fair appeal has been made to the Peo- ple, to which they have responded in terms not to be mistaken. Let the successful party con- tinue to abstain from all unkindly exultation, and the defeated from all bitter partisan warfare. General Grant has declared that the late election is worth a pitched battle, not surely because it is a party triumph, but be- cause it is the trumpet tone of the People's voice, affirming the immortal maxim of Gen. Jackson, that the Union must and *shall* be pre- served. Let our brave officers, seamen and soldiers, on the land and on the sea, feel that they are striking, not for this or that man, for this or that party, but for the whole country, and when our gallant guests, who now honor us with their company, go forth again to other conflicts and other triumphs, let them go with the assurance that they carry with them the hearts of a United People.

Mr. Everett was frequently interrupted during the delivery of his address with demon- strations of approval, and at the mention of President Lincoln's name the audience several times rose and gave cheer upon cheer

PRIZE FIGHT AT SCRANTON.

Its Interruption by the Military Author- ities—Arrest of one of the Pugilists and Several of the Spectators—The Phila- delphia Principal Badly Punished.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 16th.]

For several days past rumors have been very current of another prize fight to come off in the neighborhood of this city. Persons who take an interest in such matters were all exceed- ingly anxious to discover the precise locality of the exhibition, and those who did not take an interest in such matters were quite anxious that the authorities would prevent its occur- rence. But the main difficulty in both cases was that nobody could tell where it was going to happen. The first class could not witness as they did not knew where to go, and the second class could not "nip it in the bud," because the authorities did not know where to go.

Day before yesterday the agents of the pugi- lists caused an advertisement to be inserted in one of our cotemporaries fixing the place for the scenes at Abingden, in the adjoining county of Montgomery. This, it was shortly after evi- denced, was merely a blind. But it had one re- sult, which in one point of view would be in- dicrous, though in others more proper, it was perfectly earnest, and revealed a due respect for law and order. Yesterday morning, at the hour announced for the beginning of the fight, the authorities of the county, civil and military, were promptly on the spot, but though firm in their determination to perform their exact duty, the quiet fields and roads present- ed to their eyes no unruly or doubtful-looking gatherings upon which to exercise it.

At about this hour the gathering for which they vainly sought was grouped in a retired field outside of Scranton. That the fight would take place at Scranton was generally known to a certain class in this city night before last. Most of them left, therefore, at that time, but these numbers, after being distributed over the entire length of a train, were almost inappreci- able. But their appearance nevertheless ex- cited some suspicions, which resulted in the circulation of a rumor which ultimately caused the interruption of the classic proceedings. The New Yorkers came on in squads from Sat- urday until yesterday, and attracted no atten- tion. The principals in the affair were a Dooney Harris, of New York, and a Peter Martin, of Philadelphia.

They had once before met at Port Jarvis, N. Y., but a disagreement about referees and other peculiarities of the ring postponed the fight. The New York rowdies who had assembled as there were greatly disappointed, but vented their vexation on the passengers of the train on which they returned to New York. It will be remembered by our readers (for the occur- rence happened but a month or two since) that the rowdies essayed to imitate Moseby in his foray on a Baltimore and Ohio train near Mar- tinsburg, by going through the cars of the train, and with oaths, threats and pistols compelled passengers to part with their valuable. Of the fight, and how it progressed and how it ended, we precept the following report:

At about seven o'clock a. m., a large number of persons retired to the spot, some distance out of the city, and amused themselves as well as they could in the early part of the morning. At ten a. m., the pugilists entered the ring, and were received with applause by their several friends and backers. After the necessary pre- parations, both combatants confronted each other, both apparently confident of victory. The first blows were wild, but soon both be- came quick and severe. From the very first exchanges it became evident that Harris would be the victor. In every one of the six rounds, the fight of the day, Martin was badly beaten. Every blow from Harris sugared his left eye of Martin, cutting it, tearing it, or raising great blue welts. His appearance was a most disa- greeable one. His nose was battered, cut, his nose and mouth streaming blood, his right eye completely closed by a blow on the second round, and the swollen flesh forming a purple bag around it, and his left nearly so almost closed. His chest was also marked. In striking co ntrast to him stood his adversary, Harris, who was not even injured.

In the fourth and fifth rounds, Martin, by his wildness and fierceness, showed that he felt his wounds, and at the same time despaired of victory. He was evidently quite desperate in despite his efforts, which did no harm to his adversary. In the sixth round, Harris rained blows upon him, every one of which left their marks. Martin, in the seventh round, be- fully exhausted by the energy and power of his thrusts, sank on his knees, where Martin, who had retained his self-control, struck him a dozen blows in rapid succession. Harris rose to his feet, and appealed to the referee to pro- nounce this conduct "foul," and award him the stakes and the victory. Mr. Gardiner, in giving his decision when a number of United States detectives rushed through the ring, and arrested the principals and referee. When the spectators discovered who their as- sailants were, a panic seized them, and they scattered in a general and ludicrous stampede for places. Harris, Martin, the referee, Dailey, and some others of the principal attendants were arrested, and confined in the Provost Marshal's office, in Scranton. The fight was thus ended.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

OIL IN INDIANA COUNTY.

We have heretofore alluded to the presump- tion that oil existed on the Little Mahoning Creek, in Indiana county. A correspondent who has spent some time in the vicinity of Mahoning Creek, and traversed its banks from the mouth of the creek to the pine regions, a distance of about eighteen miles, furnishes the following description of that vicinity, and the prospect for oil:

"Little Mahoning Creek, in width, is per- haps half the size of Oil Creek, passing through a hilly section of country. The land is general- ly well timbered, and some distance from its mouth it passes through a heavy pine forest. At Smicksburg, a short distance from its mouth, a company is about organizing to bore for oil, the prospect for which is very flattering. A company was organized some years ago to bore for salt in that vicinity, but owing to the outbreak of the oil excitement in different parts of the country, the capital was invested in a different channel. Further up the creek, at a point known as Ewing's Mills, the surface indications for oil are very encouraging. The resident citizens have long observed oil on the surface of the water, at first being ignorant of the cause, and, latterly, lacking the energy and capital to develop the territory. Still further up, the surface indications are quite noticeable. Here a Philadelphia com- pany have taken a lease preparatory to boring for oil. Five miles further up the indications are also good, on what is known as the Work property, a distance of three miles along the creek, being owned by parties of that name. In this section the residents have for years ob- served the surface indications of oil, and more particularly during the past few years. It is thought by some that here may possibly be the richest oil territory, but we feel confident that when the territory is once developed it will be found in paying quantities all along the creek."

We are gratified in being able to record such another evidence of the wealth beneath the soil of our grand old State,

OIL IN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

The oil fever continues to rage unabated, and patients are multiplying everywhere, but few there are who "recover." Since the "big well" was discovered on the Egbert Farm, on Oil Creek, Pa., we have heard of a new strike in West Virginia by the Bull Creek Company. Oil companies are forming in various places to de- velope the mineral region along the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad East of Chillicothe and West of Marietta. A correspondent from Lewis County, Kentucky, states that persons are arriving by every steamboat, at Vanceburg—the county seat, on the Ohio River, who take horse and away" over the hills, leasing up every acre that can be got hold of, where- ever the least suspicion of the existence of petroleum. A project is mooted for reopening the old salt-well at Vanceburg, where large supplies of salt were manufactured some forty years ago. Parties from New York city have recently purchased and leased considerable bodies of oil-lands back of Vanceburg, and the "Daniel Boone Company," of Cincinnati, are actively preparing to sink wells on their pro- perty, in the same neighborhood. On the two forks of the Big Sandy River, and the Little Sandy, in Kentucky, the search after oil-property is con- ducted with great enterprize and spirit, qual- ities which are constantly stimulated by the avidity with which oil stocks are grasped at in the Eastern markets, especially in Pitts- burgh and Philadelphia, where the daily trans- actions in "oils" foot up larger aggregates than those of any other class of securities.

Since the election the whole excitement in Washington borough, Pa., is on the subject of "oil." A number of citizens have

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 19, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

About the Cabinet.

We have reason to believe that the reports of immediate changes in the present Cabinet, and concerning the composition of the new one, are purely speculative. The rumored succession of Mr. WALKER to the Treasury Department no doubt rests on something better; but as to the rest, we are convinced there is no other foundation than guess-work and the wishes of some friends of the gentlemen whose names are used.

Mr. LINCOLN has a way of keeping his plans to himself and doing things very much in his own way. While we may safely say he will from the fourth of March next have a new Cabinet throughout, it will be composed not wholly of men new to him, but of those of whom he has some practical knowledge in connection with the grave concerns that will engage their attention.

Probably no man has learned more during the last three and three-quarter years than Mr. LINCOLN. Probably no man has realised more fully the mistakes he committed in making up his cabinet; and with his almost unerring good sense, he will be likely to avoid making those mistake a second time. Fortunately for him, he is under no peculiar obligations either to particular regions of country or classes of men; but in this respect is free to look for ability wherever he can find it in harmony with the policy the election has settled.

Popular favorites do not always make good cabinet minister; on the contrary, it is not difficult to see how they might sometimes prove very poor ones. Discord, whether from personal ambition, impracticable cast of mind or other cause, is to be avoided above all things next to downright incapacity. Great executive ability is not unfrequently allied with qualities destructive of usefulness, and fondness for power and leadership is quite likely to be backed by inordinate personal ambition.

Of these things Mr. LINCOLN, whose experience has taught him the value of harmony, will be quite sure to do his best to steer clear. We have no idea that he has made up his mind as to more than one of his future cabinet. He goes slow and sure, and is not prone to communicate the progres he makes in his own mind.

In the meantime the speculations with which the public is regaled are pleasant reading. It is a sort of commodity for which there is a sharp demand, and there are enough whose business it is to furnish more than the requisite supply.

How the Nation Feels.

Never before has the nation felt its strength as it does to-day. Whether it be attributable to one cause or another, this is a grand fact. The much-needed solidity in the North is being acquired daily and hourly. It is evident that henceforth the people and the Government will act together in support of a policy that will have a sharp edge and make a clean cut. The idea of compromise is fast dissolving, and crystalized purpose, wherein the temporising elements will be ignored, is taking its place. Business thrives accordingly; confidence in the Government is the order of the day with everybody. Hence its securities advance in the market. The cloud of doubt which rose from the seething political caldron is floating away, and in its place is rising the pillar of confidence, resting on sure foundations. Gold feels the influence; schemes of speculators can avail no longer; the motive is removed, and the single business of the country is felt to be the putting down of the Rebellion in the shortest time and without much regard for the feelings or wishes of our "Southern brethren."

In the events of the past two weeks is seen the wonderful strength of the Nation and the proof of its stability. This is not only felt by every citizen, without party distinction, but will be seen abroad; and it will open the eyes and put new ideas into crowned heads. This conviction not only gratifies our vanity, but cements us in the great work of restoring Federal authority. To speak of saving the Union hereafter will be a missue of words. The Union is already saved. It needed but the crystalized feeling to do it. Reinforced by it our armies and navy will complete the work. Subjugation no longer startles anybody in the North. And so the work will be accomplished, if need be, by visiting on the South the extreme condition which JEFF. DAVIS asserted was the only alternative if independence was denied them.

AFTER nearly four years of carnage, the Administration is contemplating terms for peace, which ought to have been tried before hostilities began. This tardiness may be excused by saying that the rebels would listen to no terms of peace which would not give them independence; but there was no harm in trying them, just as there is none in doing so now. One thing we do know, which is that, eighteen months ago, the rebel Vice President was sent back to Richmond by our Administration, when it was known that his business was to negotiate for peace.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The election being over, we did hope that candor and truth would characterize political discussion. We cannot suppose our cotemporary is so ignorant as not to know that JEFFERSON DAVIS, in a recent speech, with much earnestness, asserted that, while he had made repeated attempts to procure peace, he "had never—never—done so except on the basis of Southern independence." This effectually disposes of the above oft-repeated story about Vice President STEPHENS.

Now that our cotemporary is giving his attention to the subject, will he declare explicitly his views concerning that portion of Gen. BUTLER'S speech, quoted in the columns of the *Post*, wherein his plan for dealing with the rebels is unfolded? We infer that the *Post* is not disposed to oppose it. Will it stand by the Government in enforcing the penalty of rejecting the amnesty? Never was a more practical question presented, and we are happy to see that there is quite a general disposition among Democrats to take sides in favor of first offering the olive branch, and then, if it is rejected, the sword, even to the point of extermination.

ANOTHER and even more striking instance of the Spanish lust for conquests in America has recently come to light in Chili. A correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes the following facts: There lies off the coast of Chili a small Archipelago known as the islands of Chiloe, among the inhabitants of which, mostly Indians, a person named Antil had obtained great influence. A rumor having reached the Prefect that a conspiracy was on foot among the natives, Antil was arrested on suspicion, and the papers found in his possession are said to show the him to be the head of an organisation having for its object to declare in favor of Spain, and to deliver up to that country as much of Chilian territory as possible. Antil, it appears, had visited all the islands of the Archipelago, the province of Valdivia, and the Araucanian territory, and had induced thousands of natives to become accomplices in his scheme. Fortunately the conspiracy was discovered before any serious disturbance had taken place.

General Intelligence.

A desperate bushwhacker, who was caught on the train of the North Missouri Railroad, on Thursday last, was executed in Hannibal on Tuesday.

During the past season, there has been packed in St. Joseph, Mo., pork to the value of $500,000.

The Missouri *Democrat*, in an editorial on the future of that State, says: "Like some barque long cruelly vexed amid mazes of ice and breakers, but at length hailing the fair prospect of an open sea and clear sailing, Missouri now welcomes the period when the last doubt of her status as a member of the Union, and as a free labor commonwealth, shall be swept away. Once more she is allowed to contemplate the glorious future depicted in her youthful dreams, but which had been almost dashed from sight by the rude hand of war. It may be, and we doubt not it will be, that she shall rise the purer and happier for her trials, and enjoy richer prosperity as the fruit of her calamities. Out of much tribulation she comes forth a regenerated State, henceforth, in consequence of her sacrifices, far more devoted than otherwise she would ever have been, to the principles of Christian freedom, and the industrial policies of an enlightened civilization. Her code of laws will be purged of crime, and her upward course will be truer and swifter from the memory of past folly. Rebellion is dead and slavery doomed beyond reprieve or escape in our State. If the war lingers, she will best perform her remaining share in it by strenuously preparing, as part of her work, for the career of material and business prosperity now opening before her."

More than one hundred lives have been lost in the Northern States since October 31, and nearly as many persons have been more or less injured, many of them for life, by railroad accidents. In nearly every case these accidents might have been avoided by such precautions as the merest common sense would dictate.

The New York *Sun*, in describing a fight which took place at Scranton, Tuesday, between two boxers, closes the following choice terms:—"At ten o'clock the men shied their castors and the mill commenced." "Dooney got upon his knees, and while in that position received several fouls from Martin." "The blows put in an appearance." "Martin was badly punished, his right peeper having been put in mourning."

The Florida has been pronounced unseaworthy by naval officers at Washington, and she will be unable to go to sea again.

The Albany *Evening Journal* announced the election news on eagle's wings, having one whole page devoted to the picture of an eagle bearing the glad tidings to the loyal men and women of the Empire State. The steel plate out of the eagle is owned by the newspaper publishers in copartnership, and whichever gains the victory gets the eagle. It was given over by the Democrats on Thursday.

In some cities they mildly express that a young man is dissipated by saying he practises a good deal at the bar.

A publishing house in New York runs forty-three steam presses of the largest size, and uses an average of 34,375 reams of printing paper per annum, equivalent to 3,300,000 duodecimo volumes of 240 pages each, or 1,650,000 volumes of 480 pages each. Another house, in Philadelphia, sells books annually to the amount of $1,500,000, and the number of packages which they send out of the city yearly is between 11,000 and 15,000. The house last referred to sold books in 1863 to the amount of over $300,000 more than in any former year, although before the war it had a large Southern trade.

Mr. Rhinehart, of South Coventry township, Chester county, purchased a condemned Government horse recently, and discovering a wound or sore on its thigh, which showed no signs of healing, made an examination of the wound, and finding some hard substance in it, extracted it, and found it to be a lady's pocket knife, with the blade shut. How it got there is a mystery.

A short time ago a carpenter, while at work on a building in San Francisco, sawed a beam, and in doing so cut a knot asunder which contained a perfect miniature picture of a dog's head. The curiosity was noticed by a person who obtained one of the pieces containing the picture; and afterwards the other piece was secured by the carpenter. Canine eye, face, nose and ears, in dark color, were as accurately represented as it is possible for an artist to do with a brush.

An immigrant family from Iowa are on the Mormon Slough. The father and his three sons are malformed, their feet being cloven 14 the centre terminations in toes, thus giving but two toes to each foot. The fingers are nearly stumps, one of the boys having no fingers on one hand. The father has but two fingers, having the appearance of being chopped off. The mother is dead. The malformations of this family are not confined to singles. One child is dumb, but can hear. The children are aged respectively sixteen, twelve, and eight years. The second child is unable to walk upright. He lately crossed the plains in a spring wagon with a single horse alone, not being in any train.

A New York newspaper man, who recently went to the opera, says: One fair demoiselle, who sat near us, sported a profusion of powder. Her hair, in front, was arranged in three ridges, and looked as if it had just come out of a flour bin. There were several other females heads in the house, we understand, that were dressed and dusted in the same style. We have merely named this matter by way of amusement. There was plenty of glare, but very few evidences of taste. Violent colors, violently contrasted, pained the eye. One might have thought that inconceivable portion of the audience had been dressed by contract, their costumes were so glaringly alike. Shoddy never came out stronger.

Personal.

The friends of Mr. Richard Hildreth, well known in literary and artistic circles in the United States, will regret to hear that he has become hopelessly insane. Upon which the *Advertiser* says:

"Mr. Hildreth, then in a very bad state of health—was appointed to the Consulate of Trieste, which position he still holds. His disease, softening of the brain, superinduced by excessive literary labor, has been gradually progressing for some years, and at length his intellect has been dethroned.

The following note appears in the Boston *Advertiser:*

"I have just received from Mr. Wm. Dolan, at Hong Kong, a small Bible, bound in red velvet and gold, on the front leaf of which is this writing: 'Presented David Graves by Mrs. Reecen H. Burgess, Boston, February 10, 1851.' The Bible was given to Capt. Saunders, of the American schooner Salamander, at Zans Sui in the island of Formosa, by a Mr. Benison, of that place, and Capt. Saunders to Mr. Dolan and sent by Mr. Dolan to me in the hope that I might throw light upon the fate of some American vessel lost on the coast of Formosa.

"As I have no clue to either of the persons whose names appear on the book, I must ask you to do me the favor to publish this note and of the editors of other papers to reprint it for the benefit of all who may be interested in the subject.

Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"R. H. DANA, JR."

Another American lady has just been added to the list of those who have found husbands and titles in Europe. Miss Mary Lee, of New York city, was married at the American Minister's residence, to the Prince of Schleswig Holstein, uncle to the Duke of Augustenburg. As the Prince belongs to a royal family he could not, with his royal title, contract other than a morganatic marriage with a commoner; so he renounces his title of Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, and is married to Miss Lee in the most regular and legitimate manner, under the title of the Duke de Noer, which he holds from an Austrian estate. He is very wealthy and accomplished, and is sixty-five years of age, while the bride is only thirty. On Wednesday the marriage ceremony was performed at the Mairee. The marriage service was conducted yesterday at the Minister's by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, pastor of the American chapel here; and to-morrow the third marriage will take place in the Lutheran church. Several American ladies have married titles in France. Two daughters of Gen. Harney bear the titles of Countess, and a daughter of Mr. James Phalen, of New York, some three years since became the wife of the Vicomte de Gabriac. There are a few others of our fair country women here who hope yet to place titles upon their visiting cards. Some of them, I fear, will wait too long. Mrs. Kingsley, a fascinating young widow of New York was engaged to a Count who had attained the ripe age of eighty. He had no fortune, however, and little except his title to recommend him. His affianced, succeeded through the influence of the Duke de Merny, in obtaining an interview with the Emperor, in which she urged upon his Majesty the propriety of giving some appointment of pecuniary value to her venerable but penniless affianced. The Emperor, however, politely but firmly refused, alleging the supernumerate condition of the gentleman—and so the matter is "off."

On Sunday last, an old man named Riggs, living near Elkhorn, Ray county, Missouri, was taken out of his house by a band of brigands, and hung up by the neck until he told them where his money was buried, whereupon they dismissed some three or four hundred dollars in gold and silver that he had secreted.

On Tuesday morning a negro named Charles D. Carter, a barber, was murdered by another negro barber named B. Vaughan, under the following circumstances: It seems that Vaughan, who is a white headed negro seventy-five years of age, has had some warm disputes with Carter during the summer. Vaughan was a member of the Baptist church, while his antagonist was somewhat skeptical—didn't go the hardshell. Before Carter started on his last trip, they had a sharp dispute. Vaughan contended that God was "everything." Carter admitted that "God gave man a talent to improve what was given him." Vaughan insisted on his point, that "God made everything." Carter, by way of a clincher, asked his opponent if God made whisky? Vaughan smiled and said God did not make whisky for man to get drunk on. The point was argued until Vaughan indignantly called Carter "a liar," and drew his pistol to settle the point of dispute. Carter dashed it was the muzzle of the pistol, and remarked that "he would not disgrace himself by fighting an old gray-headed man." Vaughan, however, succeeded in shooting Carter.

William Dennly, one of the oldest, best known, and most widely respected builders of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday last.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Minister at London, has expressed his desire to return home.

THE PULPIT.

Reflections on the Divine Government.

A SERMON

Preached on Sabbath evening before the late General Election, by Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D.D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT.—I know that the Lord is great, and that our Lord is above all gods. Whatsoever the Lord pleased, that did He in heaven, and in earth, and in the seas.—*Psalm* 135: 5, 6.

There is no object of contemplation so grand and important as God. We are very far from depreciating the various secular objects of human pursuit. We have the highest respect for science and literature, and for those persons who, with an earnest and truthful spirit, pursue them. Investigations in the departments of law and medicine: inquiries into the structure of the earth and the number, magnitudes and distances of the heavenly bodies, as also all kindred subjects are altogether worthy the diligent pursuit of men. But both for sublimity and usefulness they must all yield to the existence, nature, and government of God. "The noblest study of mankind," is not, as the pantheistic poet affirms, "man," but God. He who studies nature does well; he who studies Nature's author does better. He who diligently investigates the laws by which society is governed, or should be, is engaged in a noble pursuit; but he who gives himself to the investigation of the laws by which God governs the sentient universe is engaged in a nobler. Indeed, the highest study has not only grandeur, but utility to commend it. The contemplation of God and his government, which so many neglect, is not only worthy of man, but, of all objects of pursuit, it is the best calculated to promote his welfare. If there be a God, we should know him; if the exercises dominion over us and all his creatures, we should not be ignorant of the nature of that dominion; if he has made laws and imposed them upon us, our highest interests demand that we make ourselves acquainted with those laws.

It is to the contemplation of this grand theme that our text invites us, and we bespeak your prayerful attention whilst we attempt to unfold and enforce it. "I know that the Lord is great, and that our Lord is above all gods. Whatsoever the Lord pleased, that did he in heaven, and in earth and in the seas." Here we have it asserted that God is not only a Ruler, but the Supreme Ruler. He exercises his authority, not in heaven only, but in earth and in the seas; that is, throughout the universe. He is a King, and King of kings; yea, a King above or over all those to whom men are accustomed to attribute the highest authority. He is "the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords"—"the King eternal, immortal, invisible;" "God over all blessed, forevermore."

In order to enlighten upon this subject, we propose to consider the nature and the extent of the Divine Government.

I. The nature of the Divine Government.

Some deny that there is such a Government. They reject the idea of a God, and, of course, of His rule. Others, while they acknowledge that there is a God, deny that He rules the universe, deny that He, in person, governs it. Their theory seems to be this: "The Creator established certain laws, and then left everything to their unvarying operations."

But we not only believe there is a supreme, personal God—that He made the worlds—that He established laws for the government of those worlds and all His creatures, but that He superintends the operation of those laws—that His eye is ever upon the vast machinery which He has constructed, and that His hand is in every event that transpires, yea, not so as, in any degree to do violence to the physical laws which He has ordained, or to the free agency of His accountable creatures, or to the purposes He had, from all eternity, designed to execute. As to the precise nature of the Divine Government, it is not—

First—Independent.

God is the Supreme Ruler in His vast empire, He is a King above all gods. He has no rivals, no competitors, no assistants. Earthly rulers derive their power from others, but God's power is underived—it is inherent in Himself. As he is independent in his essence, so it is he is independent in his dominion. As no one gave him his being, so no one gave him his power. And as no one gave him his power, so no one can deprive him of it. His throne is in the heavens—that is, above every other throne, and, therefore dependent upon none, and out of the reach of all human power. He rules over all; he is God over all, and ever will be, blessed forevermore.

Second. The government of God is absolute; he does His pleasure: His will is law; He legislates for all, and has legislated for by none; He reigns all—angels, devils, men—but can be arraigned by none; no one may say unto Him, "What doest thou?" It is supreme folly as well as supreme impiety for any one to contend with God. "Oh man," says the Apostle, "who art thou that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it?" Shall folly instruct wisdom, or the finite dispute with the infinite? Nothing indeed could be more presumptuous than that God should thus reign over his own creation; and he asserts as his right this absolute control, bidding all creatures be still and know that he is God.

Third. The divine government is *irresistable*. God has not only the right to make laws, but he has the power to enforce them, and He does execute them. How restive soever some of His creatures may be, how stubborn soever some of the materials upon which He is called to operate may prove, every being and everything must yield to His authority. He speaks, and it is done; He commands, and it stands fast, and there is neither one nor two wherein, or to what He addresses Himself. He spake, and such power accompanied his word, that this glorious fabric sprung into being. He formed and veiled the world, and He bade light dispel it, and it was done. He says to the sea, "thither shalt thou come, but no further," and its haughty rolling billows roll back at His bidding. He commands the lightnings, and they say unto Him, "here we are." Angels are his messengers, and they do His commands. In short, let Him say, whatever they may think, or however they may act, are in his hand, and can neither flee from His presence nor resist his power.

Fourth. But, although God, as a ruler, is thus independent, absolute and irresistable, he is, at the same time, just, wise, and benevolent. God's suffering men to do wrong is not incidental, although His will is law, yet His will is right. Although He executes irresistably every one of His statutes, there is not a single one with the illimitless empire who can accuse Him of injustice or unkindness. He claims and exercises dominion over all, for the basis upon which he has founded the principles of infinite wisdom and goodness. Justice and judgment are the foundation of His throne. Some may be disposed to complain that the government which God has established is so absolute. But if every law is the product of infinite wisdom, and every act dictated by benevolence, where is there any just ground for complaint? Would it have been better if God had taken the will of one of His creatures as the law of His empire? Would it have been better for the government of those worlds and all His creatures, but that He superintends the operation of those laws—that His eye is ever upon the vast machinery which He has constructed, and that His hand is in every event that transpires, yet not so as, in any degree to do violence to the physical laws which He has ordained, or to the free agency of His accountable creatures, or to the purposes He had, from all eternity, designed to execute. As to the precise nature of the Divine Government, it is not—

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Second. The government of God is absolute; he does His pleasure;

IN HAVEN.

The ruddy convoy sails and grows
In its place by the brink of the sea;
But no one can learn where it blows,
Except from my Minnie and me.

The wrinkles are smooth'd on the sand,
And the woods in deep water lie clear;
But no one may view them at hand,
For I and my Minnie are here.

There are caves in the lily-white rock;
There are agates and shells on the shore;
But the timber's not hewn from its block
That would build you a boat to come o'er.

For faith is so scarce in the world,
And love is so dim in the heart;
And the winds that might waft you lie curl'd
Too close for a whisper to start.

A whisper of malice and hate—
A whisper of greed and desire;
Ah, well might our voices abate
If spectres like these should come nigher!

They are nigh—but they listen in vain;
They are close—but they never shall hear;
Though the music we make is so plain,
It is mute to an enemy's ear.

The music we make is our own;
'Tis our secret, by cliff or by grove;
We sing it, we hear it, alone;
Because we are christen'd with love.

'Tis a tender, a trembling delight—
Pathetic and full of sweet woe;
We learnt it far up on you hight,
Yet 'tis meet for these valleys below.

We learnt it when hope was but new,
When passion had scarcely begun;
And still it sounds solemnly true,
Now I and my Minnie are one.

Wit and Wisdom.

When a man says, "I would not be egotistical," he might as well have added, "If I could help it."

If you think that your opportunities are not good enough, you had better improve them.

A man is badly off if, in a hard winter, he has chinks in his roof and no chink in his pocket.

Some persons put a great deal of money in stocks, who should be put in stocks themselves.

All our natural actions are done without thought, and we can make breathing a difficulty by thinking about it.

Events are constantly taking place, and politicians are constantly desirous of doing the same thing.

What philosophers have advised about never opening our mouths unless we have something to say, is impracticable nonsense.

Woman, as we learn from Genesis, is a bone, and that may be the reason why so many dogs are always fighting for her.

An Irish painter declared in an advertisement, that, among other portraits, he has a representation of "Death, as large as life."

From Richmond by way of London.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 8th of October, says:—There was nearly a panic in the Confederate Capital on the 29th September, when Grant made his advance, and they had only a handful of troops to resist. Lee's troops he says, require rest—officers and men are half worn out, having known no rest either by night or day for 100 days, and exposed at the same time to one of the fiercest summers ever known in Virginia, scantly fed upon meat (mostly salt) and bread, without vegetables, with only occasionaly coffee, and no other stimulent. The writer, however, adds "It is not in my judgment unreasonable to expect that the hour of gloom through which the Confederates are now passing—the darkest and profoundest which they have ever witnessed—is the herald of a better day."

The realization of this prospect seems to depend, in the opinion of the *Times* correspondent, on Sherman being routed in Georgia and Grant being kept at bay until Christmas in Virginia. In that case it will be impossible he says, for Stanton to get together such an army as will be adequate to the commencement of the Spring campaign of 1865. If, on the other hand, Sherman is able to extricate himself from his present critical position, by either beating or outwitting Hood, there will be reason for apprehension about Richmond and the coming winter, the like of which has never existed before."

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. In price it is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that at last fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. J. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct25-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 149 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug29tf

RESTAURANTS

WILLIAM RUECKHEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jn16-1y

SCHILB AND Co's DINING SALOON,

No. 65 Wood street,—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also a particular interest to the serving of oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reiseman. Therefore, get the Stew chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-3m

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST.,

next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

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No. 54 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
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No. 46 Smithfield street,
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No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
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Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
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☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. aug4-1y

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MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-working, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jy4

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, November 8th, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

YORK, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, November 18, 1864.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two Hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Terms: cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.
nov12-10t

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oct4-1f

TO SPORTSMEN.

I have now the only complete stock of Sporting Goods in the city, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments by the best makers.

JAMES BOWN,
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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Benefit and positively last appearance of M'KEAN BUCHANAN, who will appear as the Duke of Gloster.

Last appearance of Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, who will appear as Queen Elizabeth.

THIS EVENING, will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy, entitled

RICHARD III; or, THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.

Richard, Duke of Gloster.....M'Kean Buchanan.
Queen Elizabeth.....Miss Virginia Buchanan.
Overture.....Orchestra.

To conclude with the comic drama, entitled

THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Solon Shingle.....Mr. Sefton.

Monday, the sensation play of the Octoroon.

THEATRE.

REVIVAL! REVIVAL! REVIVAL!

OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY.

ACT 1ST—TERREBONE PLANTATION.
ACT 2D—ZOE. THE OCTOROON.
THE INDIAN HUNTER, THE RESOLVE.
ACT 3D—A GLIMPSE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
THE INDIAN, THE DEATH OF PAUL.
ACT 4TH—THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
SALE OF THE OCTOROON.
ACT 5TH—THE NEGRO QUARTERS.
SCUDDER PROTECTS THE WHITE MAN
THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st,

And every evening during the week, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, this play will be brought out in such a manner as to merit the approbation and support of the public.

no16 W. HENDERSON, Manager.

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Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

Unprecedented Success! Thunders of Applause!!

Second week of the great Spanish Dansense and Tight Rope Artiste.

M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL.

who executes some of the most wonderful and thrilling feats upon the Tight Rope, without the aid of a balance pole.

The four Sisters, Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER, whose artistic efforts are crowned with success.

MASTER WINTER RAVEL, the youthful wonder.

Two new Ballets, in which the Bouquet of Beauty appear.

First week of the Comic Pantomime, LE STATUE BLANCHE, in which the celebrated Comic Pantomimist, Mr. GEORGE R. EDESON, will appear as the Clown. no14

MASONIC HALL.

Concert and Tour de Physique.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 21 and 22. First appearance in her native city of

MADAM MILLAR,

(Formerly Miss Cochran,) the EMINENT VOCALIST, after an absence of four years in Europe, where she had the honor of appearing before the most select audiences, and procuring unsolicited the public and press of England, Ireland and Scotland one of the First of Living Ballad Singers.

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The World-Renowned Magician, Pythonist and Traveller, begs to announce his Grand and Unique Entertainments, entitled

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In conjunction with Madame Millar. Prof. Millar's Entertainment will be produced on the same scale of splendor as performed by him with immense success before the highly distinguished audiences in many of the principle cities of Europe and America, and before QUEEN VICTORIA and the BRITISH COURT, on the 24th of September, 1855.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission to reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets may be had at the principal Music Stores. no17-2t

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JAMES THACKREY,
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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Bills posted by the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same je28-1y

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

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No. 341 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,

Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; Calabria Licorice, True; Carbonate Ammonia; Temple's Compound Syrup, Hops and Boneset; Nickle's Elixer, Bark with Iron; Barrel's Indian Lunament; Extract Logwood; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Alcohol as per cent. no15

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—

The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS.

Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se8-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

TOBIAS REHMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Rehmold. se24-1y

OILS

WM. B. RICE,

NO. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.

OFFERS FOR SALE AT THE SUBJOINED

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
BYNDD FARM,	COLUMBIA,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOD FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.

Subscriptions obtained for new companies.

Oil lands bought.

New companies organized.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCE—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.

New York, Oct. 31, 1864. nov8-2w

JACOB GLOSSER,

Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,
No. 115 Fourth Street.

The subscriber, having opened an office at No 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transacting a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farm, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks and Government bonds.

Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.

REFERS—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Dilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. no6-10t

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,

Crude and Refined Oils.

Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no6-3m

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lamps and Lamp Goods,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,

164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to
oct7 B. McLAIN & CO.

JOHN R. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,

PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
136 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckwith & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja4

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works,

Ample Storage or Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments o Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law renceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

Monongahela, September, 1864. E. REINMAN.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
On November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate.....$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par.....60,000 00
U. S. certificates, at par.....52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost.....26,031 25
Office furniture.....212 50
Interest accrued.....3,470 83
Cash on hand.....21,556 06
Total assets.....$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors.....$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864.....5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance).....10,835 66
$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND,
WM. H. SMITH,
E. MOORHEAD,
} Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STATE, CITY, and

CORPORATION BONDS,

RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

Also in

OIL STOCKS,

To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Office: 144 Fourth Street,

oct1-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.
au19-1f

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The above property and the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT DARLEY,	F. G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	JAMES H. AILEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. Interest commencing on date of receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually, principal payable at the end of three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy30

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

In all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

DEALER IN

PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.

N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.

W. A. LYONS.
no14 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second Floor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy26-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
je1-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

je29-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street PITTSBURGH,

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oct7-1y

CORDAGE.

OIL WELL,

MANILLA and

HEMP ROPE,

BEST AMERICAN NAVY OKUM,

An assortment constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices.

LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oct3-3m

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
se20 No. 139 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FARMING LANDS,

GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS,

FURNACE PROPERTY.

I offer for sale a large number of IMPROVED FARMS, all now under lease, expiring on the 1st of April next, several thousand acres of GRAZING and TIMBER LANDS, and a valuable FURNACE PROPERTY, in Fayette county, near Uniontown, at prices so low as to invite an examination from all who desire to secure a good home and a paying investment.

The lands are so near the line of the Connellsville Railroad that an easy and cheap transportation is afforded for products to market.

A portion is already under lease for Oil Rights and operations commenced. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
89 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)
no17

FOR SALE,

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 2½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.
se12-1f

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES

FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on second street by 80 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and other buildings erected thereon each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE,
oct31-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Snowden Township, on the Piney Fork of Peter's Creek, two and a half miles from the Monongahela River at Beazley's Mill. Contains 167 acres of land, 87 of which is cleared. The one half of the place is underlaid with coal and limestone.

The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, large bank barn, and 200 fruit trees of best selection. The place is well watered. This is one of the best stock or grain growing farms in the county, and the coal, in a few years, will become very valuable. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.

$800 WILL PURCHASE

A neat Cottage House, with stable, pump at the door, and two acres of rich garden land; well suited for a mechanic or doctor. Situated on Peter's Creek, in a thickly settled neighborhood. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.
nov1

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river, Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Bicker station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat, corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said farm consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon are being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granary, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to

JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
Executors, &c.
oct21-tf

FOR SALE—

Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west front, 42x34, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable, 22x31, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the first of July to May. Also, a small orchard of quince, Peach and Pear—with a grapery, producing 6 to 20 baskets per year. There is an abundance of shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a quiet home, free from the smoke and dust of the city, beginning to rise in value, will not be this opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. CLIGHT'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oc29-1m

FOR RENT—

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 82x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
122 Third street.
oct1-tf

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE,

situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, with extensive additions back to the property of the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river front, and the Ohio and Pittsburgh railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and Ridge thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUSTIN, Pittsburgh.
au24-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 167 acres, a large portion of which is rich river bottom, about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 30 acres of hill land heavily timbered. The improvements are a large and commodious mansion house, a large Barn and Out-Houses; a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

DENTISTRY.

SPENCER'S
STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 254 Penn street.

SPENCER employs nine first-class assistants.

SPENCER always has a lady in attendance to assist

SPENCER in waiting upon ladies and children,

SPENCER is so successful in business, that

SPENCER'S office is crowded daily. It is

SPENCER of whom every body talks, and the word

SPENCER is upon every one's lips. It is

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6s. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
oct10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 18, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	103½	104
U. S. 10-40s	95½	97
Gold	215	216
Connellsville 6s	83	.....
Butler County 6s	65	.....
Lawrence County 6s	.....	65
St. Clair street Bridge	.....	46
Monongahela Navigation Co	12¼	.....
Connellsville R. R	.....	15¾
Dalzell	.....	8½
Columbia	.....	1.06¼
Moore Neck	.....	3.00
Fleming & Blood	112	.....
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	7
Phillips	.....	1.00¼
McAboy Cherry Run	.....	1¾
Blood Farm & Cherry Run	.....	2½
Blood Farm and Ohio	.....	5½
Linden	.....	2½
Eldorado	.....	.....

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 57 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
BANKS.		
150 Second National	10	Div. Nov. 5 @ ct.
100 Third National	.....	Div. Nov. 5 @ ct.
100 Fourth National	92½	Div. Nov. 6 @ ct.
50 Citizens	71	" " 6 "
50 Citizens	71	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	97½	" " 5 "
50 Allegheny	97	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	93	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	78	" " 5 "
50 Ft Wayne	78	" " $2.75
100 First National	.....	" $3.00
50 Allegh'y & Manch'ter	11½	" " 4 @ ct.
50 Manchester Saving	49¾	
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	93	Div. June $6.00
50 Western	52	" Nov. $4.00
25 Monongahela	93	" May $4.00
50 Eureka	50½	" " $4.00
50 Pittsburgh	84¾	" Aug. $3.00
50 Allegheny	93	" July $3.00
50 Penn's	53½	" " $3.00
50 Penna	57	" " 4 @ ct.
RAILROAD.		
25 Monongahela	93¾	Div. Sept. 5 @ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	93½	" July 5 @ ct.
50 Head Ridge	81¼	" July 5 @ ct.
50 Mechanic street	.....	Div. July $1 50
25 Birmingham	25	
RAILROAD.		
50 Allegheny Valley	11	No Div.
100 Penna. Central	89	Div. Nov. 5 @ ct.
100 Fort Wayne	103	Div. Oct. 2½ @ ct.
100 Cleveland	103	Div. Oct. 2½ @ ct.
50 Connellsville	65	No Div.
50 do (interest)	12½	"
25 Steubenville	11½	"
50 Charleroi	40	"
50 Rempfield	7½	"
25 Allegh'y & Manch'ter	4	"
50 Birmingham	41¾	"
	96	"
	66	"
25 Pittsburgh	88½	Div. July $2 50
25 Allegheny	.....	" May $2 50
25 Birmingham	81¾	" June 3 @ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
25 Lucesco	7¾	Div. Aug. 12 @ ct.
10 North American	7¾	
10 Dalzell	9¾	Div. Oct. 1 @ ct.
10 Allegheny and Plttsb.	7½	Div. Oct. 2 @ ct.
50 Columbia	89	Div. Nov. 4 @ ct.
5 Iron City	.....	.....
5 Wyoma Neck	1.75	.....
5 Stella	1.50	.....
5 Federal	1.10	.....
10 Acme	.....	.....
5 Whitely Creek	1¾	.....
5 Fayette	¾	.....
5 Starr	.....	.....
4 Fleming & Blood farm	4	Div. Nov. 2 @ ct.
10 Olmstead	.....	Div. Nov., 3@c.
10 Byrd farm	6¼	
10 Phenix	.....	Div. Oct. 2 @ ct.
5 Phillips	7	Div. Oct. 1 @ ct.
Ohio Valley	1¾	
El Dorado	2¼	
Cherry Run Central	1.45	
10 Densmore	8½	
10 Noble & Delamater	8¼	Div. Oct. 1 @ ct.
5 Linden Oil Co	3	Div. Oct. 1 @ ct.
Ross Oil Co	1.45	Div. Oct. 3 @ ct.
Oil Bank	10	Div. Nov. 2 @ ct.
Pitts. and Philadel	1¾	
Tarr, Story & C. Run	7	
McAboy & C. Run	1¾	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
50 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	11¾	.....
50 Monghela Navig'n Co	12¼	Div. July @ 50
BONDS.		
Allegheny County 6's	94½	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	75½	do do do
do 6's	97	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	90	do do do
do 6's	70	do do do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	102	do do do
do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R.R. 6's	83¾	do Feb'y and Aug.
Steub. R.R. 6's	75	
All. Co. Bounty 6's	96¾	
Pitts tp. Bounty 6's	50	

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—The heavy decline in gold has depressed greatly the prices of Oil Stocks, and the market is exceedingly dull. Rates are nominal. Maple Shade sold down to 31; Curtin is without change, selling at 12—yesterday's advanced price; Dalzell declined to 8⅝, with sales; Noble and Delamater sold at 8⅝; Egbert, 4¼.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18—P. M.

The violent fluctuations and heavy decline in the New York gold market as usual tends to disturb trade generally, and unsettle prices of all values. The New York *Times* remarks that there was no military news to precipitate the fall, but a few days' reflection and the critical study of the popular temper on the subject, appear to have satisfied even the *Bulls* of the gold room, that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln was *not* significant of currency inflamation or the higher price of gold. The improved financial news from England, and renewed orders by the *Australasian* for U. S. Bonds, have partially affected foreign exchange, and indirectly, perhaps contributed to the prevailing weakness of the gold room.

—The following were the sales of stocks before and after Board to-day:

Stella	50
Banner	87
M. & M. Bank	63
Pennsylvania Insurance	53
do do (part-paid)	12½
Monongahela Nav. Co	46
E dorado	2¼
Ohio Valley	1¾
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1¾
Tar Story & Cherry Run	1.15
Densmore	8½
U. S. Certificates	97

—We have added to our standing table the names of several new Companies. We desire to report all of our local Companies in good standing and regularly organized—and any omissions will be supplied on the suggestion of any one interested in the Companies.

—The attendance at Thurston's was large. Many of our leading operators were present, and the offerings were numerous, but sales were few. We noticed there was no breakdown in the prices. Holders were firm, and buyers did not appear disposed to take hold. The sales were—200 Merchants, at 45; 100 Cherry Run and Blood Farm, 1¼; 400 Cherry Run Central, $1 45; and 300 Phillips, at 6.

The annexed list of offerings and bids, last evening, will afford some idea of prices:

	Ask'd	Bid.
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 30	.....
Columbia	83 00	.....
Cherry Run Central	1 45	1 40
Dalzell	9 25	.....
Eldorado	2 25	2 20
Fleming and Blood	1 35	1 10
Fleming and Blood	1 75	1 60
McAboy	1 05	1 00
Ohio Valley	1 35	1 30
Phillips	6 85	.....
Paxton	1 50	.....
Pittsburgh and Great Western	1 25	.....
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 31	.....
Rouse	1 40	1 30
Stella	1 85	.....
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 15	1 10
Connellsville Railroad Interest	.....	.....
Shares	13 00	.....
Banner	1 00	85

Mr. Thurston adnounced, that in order to give more spirit to the sessions, that after this week the hours would be from 7½ to 8¾, instead of 9. The object is to give parties who attend the Change an opportunity of fulfilling other engagements the same evening. The list of stocks will be called but once. The call of no stock being repeated, and all transactions to be made while the stock is "on call." By this mode of proceeding but half an hour will be consumed in the regular call, leaving from twenty to thirty minutes after the list is ended, for "skirmishing" or independent offers of stocks not on the list, or of such as parties have changed their views on, "after call." The plan is a good one, and will no doubt add additional spirit to the Change.

—At the New York Petroleum Board on Thursday, the following were the closing quotations:

	Bids.	Asked.
Germania	$1 20	$1 25
Highgate	—	1 85
Kulas, Petroleum	—	1 60
Manhattan	75	1 00
McClintockville	—	6 00
Titus Oil Company	5 00	—
Buchanan	2 50	2 75
Great Basin Oil Co	—	—
Maple Shade, Phila.	—	30 00
Nob and Del. R. O	—	2 25
Bergen Oil	—	5 00
Excelsior	2 00	—

—At Boston, on Thursday, copper stocks were irregular. Central closed at 90, Franklin at 10, Hancock at 10, Huron at 41, Isle Royale at 20, Mesnard at 77½, Minnesota at 29, Pewabic at 55, Pittsburgh, at 80, Quincy at 94, Rockland at 12, Superior at 8.

The following sales are reported: 450 High Gate, $1 20; 500 United States, $7 50.

Counterfeit fives on the Merchants' Bank, New Bedford, have made their appearance. They are a fac simile of the genuine. Engraving rather poor. Vignette, female sitting on a bale, ships and light house in the background. In the centre; and female on either side, and title of bank in upper centre.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, Nov. 19, 1864. }

Business yesterday was not very active. The steady decline in gold has caused buyers to hold off; hence we have no large transactions to record. The weather has cleared up and is quite pleasant. Our rivers are booming high; the Allegheny was rising very fast last evening—the Monongahela was doing the same. The receipts of produce were moderate. This is partly owing to the muddy condition of the roads. On the wharf we noticed a fair amount of activity. The iron steamer "Tamaulipas" was receiving a large amount of New Orleans freight; she will leave to-day. The "Kate B. Poster" left for Cincinnati with one of the best trips of the season. The "Bertha," for St. Louis, will leave to-day; she has a fine trip engaged; she will be followed by the "Kate Putnam," one of the best boats of her class afloat. The favorite packet "Guidon" will be the next boat for Cincinnati; passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The new steamer "Alex Speer" is announced for Cincinnati on Monday. Capt. F. Marratta's new steamer "Champion," is at the landing; she will load during this week for Cincinnati. The "Maria," from Cincinnati, had a good trip, including a large gun that was captured at Vicksburg, named by "Lady Davis." The packet "Julia" will leave at 4 P. M. for Zanesville, as usual; she brought up a large trip. Below will be found the rates taken under our notice:

WHISKY—The market has been unsettled and prices have been irregular. Small sales of rectified at 170@175c.

HAY—The receipts yesterday amounted to 10 loads, all of which was readily disposed of at an advance and prices ranged firm at $42@49. The latter is the highest price for hay we have ever reported.

SALT—The market was steady but prices were unchanged. Sales of 100 bbls at $5 per bbl.

BACON—The season for cold is about over and most of our large dealers have sold out their entire stocks, whilst others have a few thousand pounds left. We quote nominally as follows: Plains hams selling at 21c, shoulders 20c, sugar cured hams 22c.

LARD—The market was firm with a good demand. Small sales at 20c per lb.

OILS—Were unchanged, with small sales No 1 Lard oil at $1 80, and No. 2 at $1 80 per gal.

POTATOES—The demand was steady with a fair amount offering. Sales of 500 bush P. B. at 90c; 60 barrels do at $3 25 per barrel. Small lots sold at a slight increase in the prices.

FEED—Was in good request; sales of 2 tons Buckwheat at $2 85 per cwt. The supply was moderate.

TOBACCO—Prices tend upwards; sales of 85 hhds at 9@9 25 per bush. The stock on hand is not large.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a good local trade. Prices have undergone no change. The principal portion of receipts that arrive by river go East by rail. The sales yesterday were 100 barrels extra family at $11@11 25; 50 do from Hancock at 10, Huron at 41, Isle Royale at 20, Mesnard at 77½, Minnesota at 29, Pewabic at 55, Pittsburgh, at 80, Quincy at 94, Rockland at 12, Superior at 8.

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Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864. }

We have to report a fair demand for Pig Iron. The market, however, is void of speculation, sales being confined to the legitimate wants of consumers, as mixture for stock on hands. In Foundry Iron the demand is light, and with accumulating stocks the feeling is heavy. We are reported sales aggregating about 3,500 tons.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

200 Tons	Gray Forge Anthracite, Red Short	$60 cash.
200 "	Gray Forge Anthracite, Red Short	60 "
200 "	Gray Forge Robisonia Red Short	61 "
100 "	Gray Forge Nutral Anthracite	65 "
100 "	Gray Forge Nutral Anthracite	65 4 mos.
110 "	Gray Forge Nutral Anthracite	66 "
200 "	Gray Forge Allegheny River, Cold Short Forge	65 cash.
220 "	Gray Forge Allegheny River, Cold Short Forge	65 "
200 "	Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore	65 cash.
150 "	Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore	65 4 mos.
600 "	Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore, deliverable at Furnace from city wharf, favorite brand	61 50 cash
150 "	Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore	65 4 mos.
300 "	Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore	63 90 days
100 "	Favorite brand L. S. Charcoal	77 cash.
100 "	L. S. Charcoal	76 "
20 "	do do	77 "
20 "	do do	74 "
48 "	Cold Blast Charcoal	.....
50 "	Low grade Coal Smelted Forge from Native Ore	55 cash.
50 "	Foundry Smelted	65 4 mos.

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PIG IRON PER TON.

35 tons H. Rock, No. 1 Foundry	$75 cash
40 do do do do	75 cash
200 do do do do	75 6 mos.

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

No. 1 Juniata held at	$100
1 car Cinder Blooms	105
20 tons Malleable Iron	105 cash

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Nov. 16, 1864.

The Iron market has presented no new feature for some time past. The demand was local. Prices were unchanged. The current rates were as follows:

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1¼ to 6 inch, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8½
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	9
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9
HEAVY HAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	8½
1¼ to 1⅜, by ¼ and ⅜ inch	9½
½ to ⅝, by ¼ and ⅜ inch	9½
HORSE SHOE.	
⅝ to 1, by ⅜ to ½ inch	9½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
⅜ to 6 inch	8½
1¼ and 2	9½
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and ⅝	10½
1 inch	11½
⅞ inch	12½
¾ inch	13

Hoops cut to specifi d lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
¼ and 9-16 inch	9
⅝ to 7-16 inch	9½
½ inch	9½
9-16 inch	9½
⅝ inch	9½
11-16 inch	12
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
¼ inch	9½
⅜ inch	9½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
¼ inch	9½
⅜ inch	10
SHEET.	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 and 19	11½
" 20 and 21	11½
" 22	12

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Shanks	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1 to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	9
1 by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9½
1 by ⅞ 7-16 and ½ inch	10
1 by ⅝ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.	
Junlata	16

NAILS.	₱ keg
10-4 to 60d Nails, 9 12's	4 75
8d and 9d " 9 12's	4 75
6d " 9 12's	4 75
4d and 5d " 9 12's	4 87½
3 " 10 12's	5 00
Casing Nails, 10 13	5 12½
8 " 9 38	4 87½
10 " 9 63	4 87½
12 " 9 63	4 87½
16 " 9 63	4 87½
Finishing.	
6 " 10 63	5 37½
8 " 10 38	5 12½
10 " 10 13	5 00
12 " 10 13	5 00
16 " 10 13	5 00

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) for cash in 30 days.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.

The market for hogs opened quite active, but closed quiet, under the decline in gold. The sales reported during the day were as follows:

170 head, averaging	235 lbs. gross, at	$11 25
200 "	256 "	"	11 50
200 "	255 "	"	11 65
200 "	235 "	"	11 00
100 "	200 "	"	11 00
100 "	225 "	"	11 00

The closing figures ranged from $11@11 50 per 100 lbs. gross, and $14 50@14 75 net, but in some cases holders were asking $15 for extra heavy averages.

Now that the packing season is fairly open, a few comparative data concerning the trade may be interesting:

The receipts for hogs weighing 200 lbs net, this and the last three previous seasons, compares as follows:

	Nov 1, 1864.	Nov 1, 1863.	Nov 1, 1862.	Nov 1, 1861.
Price ₱ 100 lbs	$12 50	$6 00	$4 50	$7 00

The opening figure here last season was the lowest that was paid, and the highest price paid was at the end of the season; this was $6 90. The lowest prices paid in 1862-3 was $4 25, and the highest, which was at the close, $4 75.

The opening price for 1861-2 was $3 30; the highest figure attained was $3 65; the lowest price paid was $3 00. The opening price for 1860-61 was $7 00; the lowest figure was $5 00, and the opening was not, after the second day of the season's work, again attained. The closing rate that year was $6 65.

LOUISVILLE.

The hog slaughtering season commenced on Monday to a limited extent with the slaughter of a lot of 1,500 head on private account, which sold at 6c on foot at the stock yard. Buyers in behalf of the U. S. Commissary are out in the counties of Jefferson, Hardin and Bullitt, and have already purchased several thousand head at the gross at the farms, the established rate, and the roads will soon be lined with the hogs for the slaughter pens. We hear of many private contracts, but holders have been asking 9½@10c for hogs delivered at depots. Mr. V. P. Armstrong, of the firm of Mitchel & Armstrong, of this city, is the government agent for the purchase of hogs.

INDIANAPOLIS.

We learn that extensive preparations have been made in that city for packing this season. At the establishment of E. W. Fatlinon they have capacity to dispose of 700 to 800 hogs per day. The have about 2,000 head in pens to start on, and were paying on Saturday $9 50 to 9 75 gross for hogs weighing 240 to 250, according quality.

Messrs. Kingan & Co commenced operations last Wednesday, having up to the day's end with killed about 5,000. With some 5,000 to 6 000 still in pens. This firm are paying $10 and $10 50 per head gross, according to quality. This is undoubtedly the largest and most complete packing house in the West, if not in the United States.

S. & S. Coffin's house has all arrangements made, and will commence killing to-day, and will dispose of 600 to 800 per day. This establishment has during the past month slaughtered over 1,000 head of cattle, and daily make large shipments to the New York market.

J. C. Ferguson's establishment will begin in earnest to-day. They will kill about seven hundred hogs per day, having two fourmen and a full corps of hands.

Mr. J. D. Pattison, of the firm of Kingan & Co., has purchased the old McTaggart pork house, and will carry on operations there also. All testimony concurs in the opinion that hogs are vastly superior this year to those of last, both as regards size and order, owing, no doubt, to the superior excellence of the corn upon which they have been fattened. Everything seems to promise a brisk business here this season in the hog line.

Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

November 16.

Market active and firm, and for medium shipping a fraction higher. Sales 12 damaged and scraps from 90c to $5; 5 greens lugs at $5 75; 15 factory lugs at $9 to $10 50; 9 planters' at $11 75 to $13 25; 18 common and shipping leaf at $13 50 to $17 75; 17 medium do at $18 50 to $24 75; 5 good and fine do at $25 to $30 25; 2 medium and good manufacturing at $29 25 and $30 75. Bids on 35 hhds rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

November 17.

19 hhds and 20 boxes, viz.: 9 hhds Mason county, Ky., 1 at $8 75, 1 at $9 25, 1 at $12, 1 at $13 75, 1 at $14 50, 2 at $18, 1 at $22, 1 at $24. 1 hhd of Boone county, Ky., at $25 25, 20 boxes Indiana, ranging from $5 25 to $14.

AT BODMAN'S.

10 hhds, viz.: 7 hhds Virginia, 1 at $14, 2 at $16 50, 1 at $18 25, 2 at $20, 1 at $25 25, 2 hhds Mason county at $27. 6 boxes Ohio seed leaf at $14. Receipts light.

Fall Wheat in Central Illinois.

We learn that the Fall sown wheat in the surrounding counties is looking nicely, and bids fair to become a fine stand. We hear of no damage whatever from flies or bugs, and with a good winter the crop will undoubtedly be a large one.—*Peoria Transcript*, 14th.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 18.

Gold still weak and declining. Nearly all the operators are bears, their object being to put down the price to 200, preparatory to a grand advance. The price opened at 218, and declined to 210, but subsequently went up to 211¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 18.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109@109¾. Gold irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 218, declining to 210, and closing at 217. Government Sixes less active. Stocks irregular. Rock Island, 101¼; Burlington and Quincy, 115; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 102; New York Central, 120¼; Pacific Mail, 201; Erie, 95¾; Hudson, 113¾; Reading, 134¾; Michigan Southern, 69¾; Michigan Central, 124¾; Quicksilver, 85¾; American Gold, 214¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 35¼; Seven-thirties, 113; Five-twenties, Coupons, 3¾; Sixes, 1881, Coupons, 110.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 18.

The Petroleum market is dull. Sales of crude for December at 47c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Cotton continues very dull and materially declined to $1 28@1 30, for middling. Flour—State and Western heavy, and 20@30c lower at 9 20@9 45 for extra State, and $10 45@11 00 for trade brands, market closing dull. Whisky heavy and lower at $1 72½1 73 for Western, including small lots at $1 74, market closing nominal side quotations. Wheat dull and nominal and 2@4c lower; Winter Red Western $2 25@2 28; Amber Michigan at $2 35@2 40; the latter price is an extreme. Rye nominal and quiet. Barley dull and 3@5c lower. Corn opened dull, and closed a little more steady at $1 70½@1 80 for mixed western, in store. Oats heavy and lower at 96@96½ for western, afloat, and 97@98 in store. Wool very quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar dull and lower; Cuba, 19@19½. Molasses dull and nominal. Pork heavy and irregular at $37 75@38 50 for mess; $39 7½@40 37 for new do, cash and regular way, and closing at $40 12½; cash; $37 00@37 50 for prime, and $39 00 for prime mess; also 500 barrels new mess at $40 50; 170 bbls do Dec. $40 50 and 1000 bbls prime mess Jan. $39; beef quiet but firm at about previous prices; beef hams in good request and firmer; cut meats unchanged; bacon quiet. Cumberland cut reported per Dec and Jan 17¾@18. Lard heavy and lower @25c, but without an extreme. Butter heavy at 32½@45c for Ohio and 40@55c for State. Cheese dull at 15@21c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

November 16.

The sales of tobacco amounted to 156 hhds at the auction warehouses, including 48 hhds reshipped to New York without sampling from the auction warehouses. The sales were as follows: 1 hhd trash at $4 50, 20 hhds light lugs at $8 50@10 25, 11 hhds heavy lugs at $10 50@11 75, 6 hhds at 14 50@15 75, light leaf at 16 25@21 25, and 5 hhds Armoury, 3 do and 1 bbl elder; James Meav.e, 6 do elder; T. Orr. 38 bbls apples; Farley 43 scks oats; R. Mears, 35 bbls whisky; Onner, 18 bbls apples; Hall & Co, 5 bbls paper; H. Wheeler, 250 do; D. Brown, 150 bbls apples; W. H. Ganard, 168 scks barley; Potter, Aiken & Co, 127 bbls apples; N. Childs, 1 pkg; H. Mead, 2 pkgs; Bodman & Armstrong, 6 bbls flour; Adams, McKee & Co, 20 pkgs; Owners, lot sundries.

Cincinnati.

PER MARIA.—W Haslage, 10 bbls oil, 2 boxes candles; E Hazleton, 10 bbls oil; E W Myers & Co, 15 do; W L Foster & Co, 2 do; F Sellers & Co, 30 boxes soap, 100 do candles; R T Kennedy, 20 sks wheat, 9 pkgs; H Mears, 4 bbls liquor, L Purcell, 30 bbls flour; R E Sellers, 1 box; I Irwin, 1 do; H Dallmyer, 22 pkgs; Lambert & Shipton, 35 pkgs; Top, Leggat & Co, 1 package, 12 bbls tobacco; M Gillespie, 5 pkgs; B A Fahnestock & Co, 1 box; S Lofink, 10 bbls whisky; L Voight, 20 bxs and 9 bbls seek, 16 sks feathers; Holstine, 16 green hides, 10 do dry; W Smith, 1 horse, 1 carriage; J W Taylor, 20 bbls tobacco; Wormser, Myers & Co, 5 bbls bungs; Millingar & Bidwell, 1 cask; Long & Dunn, 2 bbls hominy; W Gatenger, 176 lbs coffee; Day & Hayden, 16 doz saddle trees; J H Demler, 1 cask; Col. Whitley, 40 bxs saddles; Clarke & Co, 250 sks wheat, 25 bbls tallow, 2 bbls liquor, 126 bbls pork, 427 bbls flour, 20 hhds bacon, 2 bxs, 70 tcs; Col Cross, 2,649 old saddle trees, 621 box stores, 1 gun.

PER LADY DAVIS:—Mitchell, Herron & Co, 2 pairs castings, owner 8 pkgs.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Sawyer & Co, 15 boxes cheese; J B Canfield & Co, 37 do do; A Ruff, 1 car from bar; P C Markle, 65 sacks paper; R Robbins, 171 boxes cheese; A Lippart, 14 barrels apples; W Watson, 240 bags barley; Elliotte & Co, 18 tubs butter; J C Jenkins, 160 sacks potatoes, 1 car do; L H Voigt & Co, 101 sacks do, 21 barrels do, 9 do apples, 2 boxes cheese; H Irving, 25 packages merchandise.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. and C.—Jones, Boyd & Co, 1 car scrap iron; Shriver & Lazear, 100 bdls paper; J H Rainton, 38 green hides; 5 D Dilworth, 52 bars iron; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 112 bdls paper; Watt & Wilson, 9 dozen tubs, 25 dozen wash boards; S Cooper, 5 dozen tubs; Shriver & Lazear, 25 dozen wash boards; J S Dilworth, 25 dozen wash boards; W H Smith, 10 dozen tubs; Miller & Rhodes, 12 dozen tubs; J Stewart, 1 car potatoes; J B Lyon & Co, 1 car bricks; J B Canfield, 12 bbls pearls.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & S, 2 cars corn; R Stewart, 42 bush potatoes; Bingham & L, 210 bush oats; J Caskey, 40 bush potatoes; M S Stoetler, 20 bush potatoes; G Richey, 12 bush corn and 11 bush potatoes; G Richey, Sr 16 bush turnips; W Richey, 20 bush turnips; C Lea, Sr, 19 bush apples, and 56 bush oats; C Lea, Jr, 14 bush potatoes; W Kennedy, 26 bush potatoes and turnips; M Klever, 114 bush oats; P Newswinder, 75 bush potatoes; L Hazlett, 39 bush potatoes; A Sands, 25 bush apples; J S Stewart, 30 bush apples; Aten, 27 bush potatoes; J Hawkins, 7 boxes and 5 bbls marketing.

NOTICE—
STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of
CORK LIFE PRESERVERS,
We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
No. 122 Third Street.
oct5-tf

RIVER PACKETS,

Allegheny River Packets.

For Franklin, Oil City and Tionesta.

ON SATURDAY, November 19, at 4 p. m. The light draught steamer ADVANCE, Capt. Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or at the foot of Irwin street. 14

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer SENECA, JOHN CANON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.

THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. LEE, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. SPEER, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m.,